

DESK WORK

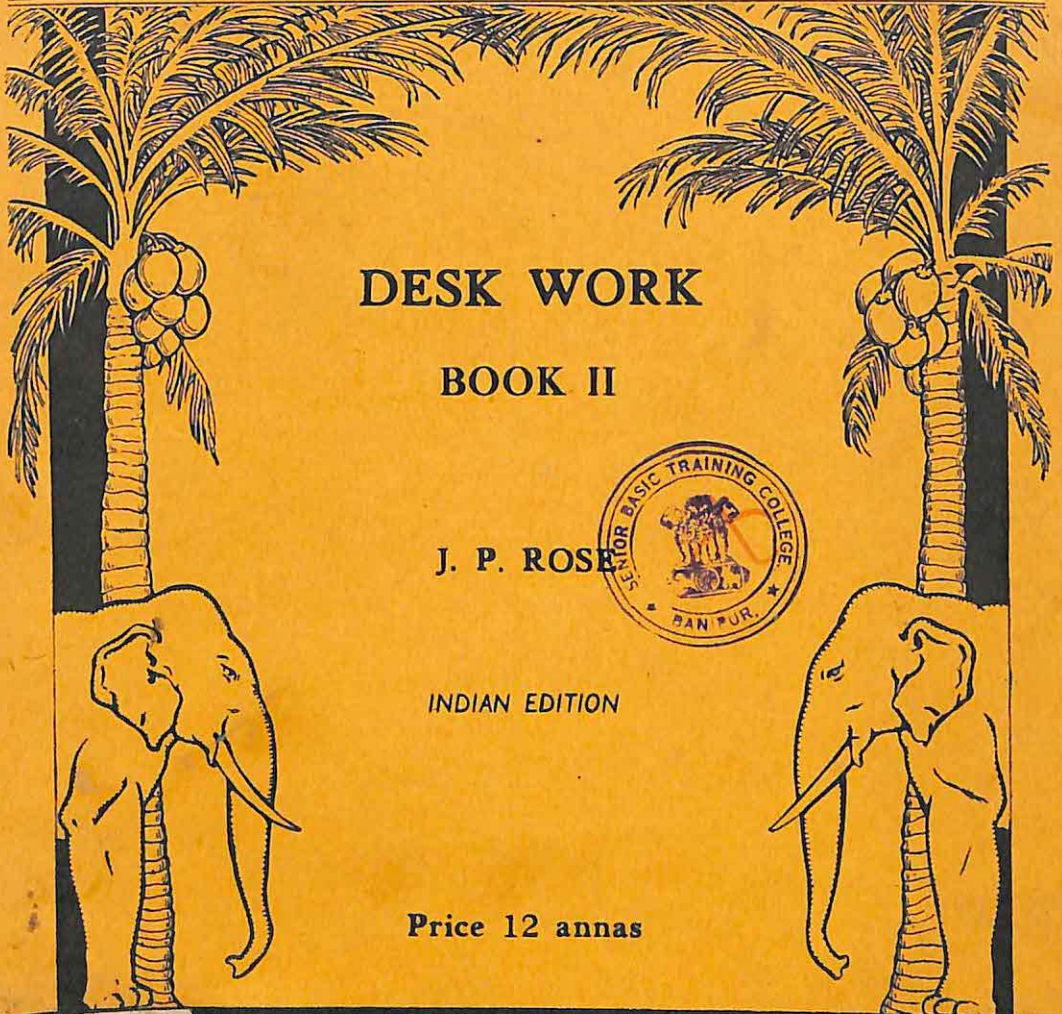
BOOK II

J. P. ROSE



INDIAN EDITION

Price 12 annas



T
98

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD.
UTTARA BOMBAY MADRAS LONDON

98

56 ✓

1582

388

DESK WORK

BOOK II

BY
J. P. ROSE, M.A., B.L.

T/98

REVISED EDITION

MACMILLAN AND CO. LIMITED
CALCUTTA BOMBAY MADRAS LONDON

1955



MACMILLAN AND COMPANY LIMITED
LONDON BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS MELBOURNE
THE MACMILLAN COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
TORONTO
ST. MARTIN'S PRESS INC.
NEW YORK

*This book is copyright in all countries which are signatories
to the Berne Convention.*

LIBRARY OF THE
Date 7.12.2007
Loan No. 12888

COPYRIGHT

First Edition 1938

Reprinted 1939 (twice), 1940, 1941, 1943, 1945

Revised Edition 1948, 1949 (twice), 1950, 1951 (twice), 1953, 1954, 1955

MADE AND PRINTED IN INDIA BY BRUCE PAGE AT THE
I. S. S. D. PRESS, 95 B, CHITTARANJAN AVENUE, CALCUTTA.

PREFACE

This is a collection of exercises in English. A few of the exercises have been chosen from standard works by English and American writers and adapted to suit the needs of our boys and girls. Directions and instructions are given at the beginning of almost all the exercises. In order to enable the students to understand them a few models have been worked out.

The exercises are more or less graded. Each exercise can be worked out in class within a period of school work, not exceeding 30 minutes.

I am sure the use of this book in the classroom will eliminate the waste of a good deal of precious time now spent in writing exercises on the blackboard and having them copied by the pupils in their books. Space is provided in the book itself for the working of the exercises. It is advisable that they be done in pencil, in the first instance, so that mistakes may be easily erased. Ink may be used if the teachers so desire. Most of the exercises have been chosen with a view to eradicating some of the commonest errors met with in the course of several years of teaching boys. A thorough drill in the exercises will be, I trust, one of the best means of teaching the students of this grade how to write correct English.

J. P. ROSE

The Author and Publishers acknowledge permission to Mary Dobson and the Oxford University Press for the use of "The Blind Beggar" from *The Toyman and other Poems*.

DESK WORK

BOOK II

Exercise No. 1.

Date.....

NOUNS

Names of persons, places, countries, animals, objects, etc., are called NOUNS. Nouns are naming-words. Nouns such as—man, city, or river, are *Common nouns*, because they name any man, city, or river. Nouns such as—John, Delhi, Ganges, are *Proper nouns*, because they name just one particular man, city, or river. In the following sentences the words in italics are nouns.

Hari is a good boy.

Calcutta is a great city.

Bihar is rich in *minerals*.

The *dog* is a noble animal.

In the following sentences underline each noun :—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Shanti is a beautiful girl. | 11. Leela has a doll. |
| 2. The pencil is on the floor. | 12. Did you see the dog ? |
| 3. The earth goes round the sun. | 13. Have you seen Ram ? |
| 4. The book is made of paper. | 14. The pen is on the desk. |
| 5. The boy has a pen. | 15. The bird is on the tree. |
| 6. The map is on the wall. | 16. I have ten fingers. |
| 7. The boy is on the bench. | 17. This knife is sharp. |
| 8. The clouds bring rain. | 18. Where is your book ? |
| 9. The sun is in the sky. | 19. Did he come to school ? |
| 10. The shoe is made of leather. | 20. My father has a gun. |

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 2.

Date.....

Underline the word which will make each statement correct :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Man is a common proper noun. | 9. Shakespeare is a common proper noun. |
| 2. Ali is a common proper noun. | 10. Mountain is a common proper noun. |
| 3. Dog is a common proper noun. | 11. The Ganges is a common proper noun. |
| 4. Girl is a common proper noun. | 12. City is a common proper noun. |
| 5. Lake is a common proper noun. | 13. Hand is a common proper noun. |
| 6. Gopal is a common proper noun. | 14. Boy is a common proper noun. |
| 7. Delhi is a common proper noun. | |
| 8. Hat is a common proper noun. | |

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 3.

Date.....

Write down nouns in the blank spaces :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. The.....is on the..... | 7. The.....are eating..... |
| 2. The.....is near the..... | 8. The.....eats..... |
| 3. The.....is eating..... | 9. The.....drinks..... |
| 4. The.....is in the..... | 10. I see a..... |
| 5. The.....is by the..... | 11. This is a..... |
| 6. The.....are playing..... | 12. Show me your..... |

13. This is my..... 15. Yes, it is my.....
 14. Is this your..... ? 16. I touch the.....

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 4.

Date.....

NUMBER

When one thing is spoken of, the noun is *singular* ; when two or more things are spoken of, the noun is *plural*.

For Example. I have a book.

I have two books.

I saw a man.

I saw four men.

Books is the plural of *book*. *Men* is the plural of *man*.

Write down *nouns* in the *plural* in the blank spaces :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. The....are on the bench. | 9. How many....have you ? |
| 2. The....are on the tree. | 10. I have ten..... |
| 3. Where are the.....? | 11. Count the..... |
| 4. Show me the..... | 12. I see ten..... |
| 5. Where are the.....? | 13. I have ten..... |
| 6. Touch the..... | 14. He has two..... |
| 7. I can see the..... | 15. Where are his..... ? |
| 8. My....are on the table. | 16. Show me your..... |

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 5.

Date.....

PLURALS

Here are a number of nouns all speaking of one. Put them into four columns like this in the plural :—

	's'	'es'	'ves'	'ies'
a. cat	cats	.....	.....	.....
b. branch	branches	.....	.....
c. wolf	wolves	.....
d. baby	babies
1. engine
2. roof
3. leaf
4. horse
5. fly
6. knife
7. potato
8. lady
9. carriage
10. half
11. country
12. loaf
13. elf
14. canary

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 5A.

Date.....

PLURALS

Put the following nouns into four columns as in the previous Exercise :—

	's'	'es'	'ves'	'ies'
1. fairy
2. box
3. cycle
4. army
5. life
6. hut
7. calf
8. wife
9. glass
10. shelf
11. bunch
12. book
13. fox
14. ditch



Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 6.

Date.....

OWNERSHIP OR POSSESSION 'APOSTROPHE'

The apostrophe and 's' are often added to the names of persons or things to show possession.

This is Abdul's pencil.

I saw Kamala's doll.

Bring Hari's book.

This is my uncle's house.

I saw my teacher's book.

Is that Abdul's pen ?

Write the correct forms of the words to show possession.

1. I saw a.....nest in the tree. (bird)
2. Have you seen.....car ? (father)
3. Rahim went to his.....house. (uncle)
4.loungyi is green. (Shanti)
5.dog followed him to school. (Shanker Rao)
6. The.....dress is torn. (girl)
7. The.....book is on the table. (teacher)
8. An.....skin is thick. (elephant)
9. The.....hat was made of straw. (man)
10. The father took his.....coat. (son)
11. This is my.....house. (aunt)
12. I brought my.....watch. (sister)

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 7.

Date.....

APOSTROPHE

Change the following statements to short forms to show possession.

1. A hat that belongs to Ahmed.
2. A pencil that belongs to Kamala.
3. A pony owned by Edward.
4. A bicycle that belongs to Bejoy.
5. A dress that belongs to a lady.
6. A doll that belongs to Lila.
7. The home of Mr. Sinha.
8. The house that belongs to my aunt.
9. A pen that belongs to Aziz.
10. A book owned by Shanti.
11. Jack is the uncle of Jill.
12. She is the aunt of Nalini.

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 8.

Date.....

CONTRACTIONS

Sometimes we shorten words by leaving out one or more letters. Words like these are called contractions. The following contractions are often used.

Note that an apostrophe should be placed in each contraction to show that a letter or letters have been omitted.

won't *for* will not.
we're *for* we are.

weren't *for* were not.
shouldn't *for* should not.

Write the contractions for the following :—

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 1. should not | ..... | 8. were not | ..... |
| 2. I have | ..... | 9. I am | ..... |
| 3. will not | ..... | 10. would not | ..... |
| 4. we will | ..... | 11. could not | ..... |
| 5. is not | ..... | 12. have not | ..... |
| 6. cannot | ..... | 13. are not | ..... |
| 7. did not | ..... | 14. do not | ..... |

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 9.

Date.....

CONTRACTIONS

In conversation and in familiar composition we sometimes run words together in contractions. The omission of letters in contractions is indicated by an apostrophe ('), the little mark that looks like a comma in mid-air.

Write the contractions for the following :—

- I did not go.
- He would not go.
- Are you not well ?
- She is not here.
- The boys have not come.
- I shall not play to-day.

7. He did not read the notes.
8. The moon was not shining.
9. Can you not hear the bell ?
10. The songs were not familiar.
11. They are hurrying.

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 10.

Date.....

ABBREVIATIONS

Write the abbreviations for the following. Put a full stop after each abbreviation.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Thursday.... | 6. Doctor.... | 11. December.... |
| 2. Monday.... | 7. Mister.... | 12. September... |
| 3. Tuesday.... | 8. Saturday.... | 13. October. |
| 4. November.... | 9. Wednesday... | 14. January. |
| 5. Friday.... | 10. April.... | 15. Sunday. |

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 11.

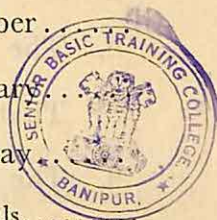
Date.....

PRONOUNS

A word used instead of the name of a person or thing is called a *Pronoun*.

In the following sentences the words in italics are Pronouns.

1. (a) Sattar works in Madras. Sattar is a clerk.
(b) Sattar works in Madras. *He* is a clerk.
2. (a) Shanti had a pen. Shanti lost the pen.
(b) Shanti had a pen. *She* lost it.



3. (a) Jack and Jill went up the hill. Jack and Jill had a fall.
 (b) Jack and Jill went up the hill. *They* had a fall.
4. (a) The teacher asked the monitor to call the boys. The monitor called the boys.
 (b) The teacher asked the monitor to call the boys. *He* called *them*.
5. (a) Tom brought Tom's books. (b) Tom brought *his* books.
6. (a) Ram and Gopal brought Ram's and Gopal's books.
 (b) Ram and Gopal brought *their* books.

Underline the pronouns in each of these sentences :—

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. She is a big girl. | 10. Tell us a story. |
| 2. He is my brother. | 11. That is my house. |
| 3. I saw her. | 12. We will help you. |
| 4. Madhav saw them. | 13. We know our lesson. |
| 5. Their book is better. | 14. John heard it. |
| 6. The book is his. | 15. Bring it here. |
| 7. That hat is mine. | 16. The dog likes him. |
| 8. The pen is hers. | 17. Their friends help them. |
| 9. We are hungry. | 18. The cat loves her. |

Total score..... My score.... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 12.

Date.....

PRONOUNS

A pronoun is a word used for a noun or instead of a noun, The chief use of pronouns is to save the repetition of nouns,

Benoy saw a snake. Benoy thought the snake would kill Benoy. So Benoy took a stick in Benoy's hand. This stick Benoy found in the garden. Benoy killed the snake with the stick.

If we use pronouns for the nouns to save repeating the same nouns over and over again, the sentence will sound better.

Benoy saw a snake. *He* thought *it* would kill *him*. So *he* took a stick in *his* hand. *He* found *it* in the garden. *He* killed the snake with *it*.

All the words in italics are used instead of nouns, and so they are pronouns. The use of pronouns makes the sentence sound much better.

Nouns and Pronouns

Draw one line under the common nouns, two lines under the proper nouns and three lines under the pronouns.

1. Mary has a lamb. It is fond of grass.
2. Sita saw a snake in the garden. It was a big snake.
She ran away in fear. But her brother went and killed it.
3. She went to Bombay and Karachi.
4. On the table are the pen and the pencil. They belong to
Latif. He lost them on Tuesday.
5. Gopal bought a car. It is a grand one.

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 13.

Date.....

PRONOUNS

In the sentences below, cross out the nouns which are used too often, and write pronouns in place of the nouns.

Example. Mary played with $\frac{\text{her}}{\text{Mary's}}$ doll in $\frac{\text{her}}{\text{Mary's}}$ room.

1. Mini ate Mini's cake.
2. The dog picked up the dog's bone.
3. Mother loves mother's children.
4. The teacher teaches the teacher's pupils.
5. Harold rode Harold's bicycle.
6. Ram cut Ram's thumb.
7. Florence read Florence's lesson.
8. The boy went to the boy's school.
9. The cat licked the cat's fur.
10. Father took father's gun.
11. Mary got ink on Mary's fingers.
12. The bird gave the bird a bath.
13. John killed John.
14. The children ate the children's dinner.
15. Indra bathed Indra.

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 14.

Date.....

PRONOUNSWrite down *pronouns* in the blank spaces :—

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Give.....a book. | 8. ....looks at the map. |
| 2. Show.....the pen. | 9. Show.....hand. |
| 3. ....give.....the pen. | 10. Where is.....cap ? |
| 4. ....gives.....the book. | 11. ....cap is on.....head. |
| 5. ....shake.....desk. | 12. Give.....book. |
| 6. ....touches.....desk. | 13. ....give.....book. |
| 7. ....look at the board. | 14. ....give.....books. |
- Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 15.

Date.....

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are describing words. They describe nouns or pronouns. The child is *pretty*. *Pretty* describes the child and so it is an adjective. I saw a *big* snake in the *green* grass. Here *big* describes the noun snake and *green* describes the noun grass and so both of them are adjectives. Adjectives answer the question WHAT KIND ? or HOW MANY ?

In the following sentences underline each adjective :—

1. The small girl went into the dark room.
2. The brave soldier fought for many years.
3. The ripe apples were round and rosy.
4. She was weak and thin.

5. The young boy wore a black coat and a blue shirt.
6. The blue sky was filled with bright stars.
7. Shall we swim in the quiet water ?
8. The happy child kissed her new doll.
9. The old men and sick children went up a steep hill.
10. Her clean jacket was dirtied by the bad boy.

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials

Exercise No. 16.

Date.....

ADJECTIVES

Underline the adjectives in the following sentences :—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. He is a tall boy. | 11. We saw a large fish. |
| 2. I am short. | 12. It was a brick house. |
| 3. Bhagwan Das is a rich man. | 13. It is a high mountain. |
| 4. Krishna is a poor boy. | 14. The day is hot. |
| 5. The king is wise. | 15. I saw a little bird. |
| 6. She is foolish. | 16. The world is a happy place. |
| 7. Always drink fresh water. | 17. I know a funny little man. |
| 8. My mother gave me a new ring. | 18. It was a wet cloudy day. |
| 9. The black cat came back. | 19. He is a dangerous man. |
| 10. She is a pretty girl. | 20. He is my dear friend. |

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 17.

Date

ADJECTIVES

Draw a line under the adjective that makes each sentence true.

1. The table is (green, soft, high)
2. The fire is (cold, long, hot)
3. The rain is (sour, heavy, high)
4. The mangoes are (sweet, sharp, black)
5. The story is (round, square, good)
6. The sound is (quick, slow, loud)
7. The pencil is (sweet, sour, long)
8. The ice is (hot, soft, cold)
9. The lessons are (green, white, short)
10. The tree is (green, fast, slow)
11. The girls are (pretty, red, ripe)
12. The coat is (swift, fat, short)

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 18.

Date

ADJECTIVES

An adjective is a word used to modify or describe a noun or a pronoun.

Example : I saw a big, green mountain. Mountain is a noun, and the words *big* and *green* are adjectives which describe the noun, mountain.

1. I saw a tall boy. Which word is the adjective used to describe the noun, boy ?
2. He ate a green banana. Which word is the adjective used to describe the noun, banana ?

3. The baby played with a red doll. Which word is the adjective used to describe the noun, doll ?
4. The long, black snake went through the grass. Which two adjectives are used to describe the noun, snake ?
.....
5. Our school is a large, yellow, brick building. Which words are adjectives used to describe the noun, building ?
.....

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 19.

Date.....

ADVERBS

Adverbs answer the questions 'How ?' 'When ?' or 'Where ?' They modify verbs, adjectives or other adverbs.

I walked slowly. *Slowly* answers the question 'how ?' and modifies the verb *walked*. So *slowly* is an adverb.

The man will come soon. *Soon* answers the question 'when ?' and modifies the verb, *will come*. So *soon* is an adverb.

The man will come here. *Here* answers the question 'where ?' and modifies the verb *will come*. So *here* is an adverb.

The boy is very sick. *Very* answers the question 'how ?' and modifies the verb, *is sick*. So *very* is an adverb.

The boy walked very slowly. *Very* answers the question 'how ?' and modifies the adverb, *slowly*. So *very* is an adverb and *slowly* is another adverb.

382

1
98

Draw a line under the adverbs in the following sentences and connect them by arrows to the words they modify :—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. The soldiers fought bravely. | 6. The hare ran quickly. |
| 2. He was too ill to go. | 7. He talked politely. |
| 3. The play was very good. | 8. She beat him cruelly. |
| 4. He did his work quickly. | 9. She walked slowly. |
| 5. Silently he ran. | 10. Quietly they entered the room. |



Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 20.

Date.....

ADVERBS

Sometimes adverbs modify adjectives.

Example : A very large dog barked at me. *Very* is an adverb modifying the adjective *large*.

Fill up the blanks in these sentences :—

1. A fearfully loud cry was heard. is an adverb modifying the adjective.....
2. It was a very great surprise. is an adverb modifying the adjective.....
3. A very large snake crawled through the grass. is an adverb modifying the adjective.....
4. The too clever boy is a hard nut for the teacher. is an adverb modifying the adjective.....
5. An unusually sweet flower was found on the plant. is an adverb modifying the adjective.....

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

7.12.2007
12888



Exercise No. 21.

Date.....

ADVERBS

Sometimes adverbs modify other adverbs.

Example :—He came too late. *Too* is an adverb modifying the adverb *late*.

Fill up the blanks in these sentences :—

1. Rahman arrived very early. is an adverb modifying the adverb.....
2. Do not walk so fast. is an adverb modifying the adverb.....
3. He reads very well. is an adverb modifying the adverb.....
4. He ran very fast. is an adverb modifying the adverb.....
5. Do read more slowly. is an adverb modifying the adverb.....

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 22.

Date.....

ADVERBS

Adverbs are words used to modify or describe verbs, adjectives or other adverbs.

Fill up the blanks below :—

1. Gopal ran quickly. is an adverb modifying the verb.....

2. Please walk slowly.is an adverb modifying the verb.....
3. She sings sweetly.is an adverb modifying the verb.....
4. She writes well.is an adverb modifying the verb.....
5. He writes badly.is an adverb modifying the verb.....
6. The child sleeps soundly.is an adverb modifying the verb.....
7. He works hard.is an adverb modifying the verb.....
8. He is very happy.is an adverb modifying the adjective.....
9. He is a very old man.is an adverb modifying the adjective.....
10. The colour is too bright.is an adverb modifying the adjective.....
11. He came soon.is an adverb modifying the verb.....

12. The play will begin now.is an adverb modifying the verb.....
13. The soldiers fought very bravely.is an adverb modifying the adverb.....
14. We sat inside.is an adverb modifying the verb.....
15. The boy is standing outside.is an adverb modifying the verb.....
16. Do not stand near.is an adverb modifying the verb.....

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 23.

Date.....

ADVERBS

Answer the following questions, laying emphasis on the adverb :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. How does she sing ? | She sings sweetly. |
| 2. How do you write ? | I write carelessly. |
| 3. When will the play begin ? | The play will begin now. |
| 4. Where is the book ? | The book is here. |

1. How does he read ?
2. How does the child sleep ?

3. How does the horse gallop ?
 4. How should you do your sums ?
 5. Where does the sun rise ?
 6. When do you bathe ?
 7. When do you sleep ?
 8. Where is the moon ?
 9. Where is the table ?
 10. Where is he standing ?
 11. How must the soldier fight ?
 12. How does he walk ?
- Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 24.

Date

CONJUNCTIONS

A conjunction is a word that joins one sentence to another or a part of a sentence to another part.

1. The boy *and* the girl are here.
2. The boy came, *but* the girl did not.

In the first sentence *and* connects two words. In the second sentence *but* connects two thoughts in order to make one sentence of them. AND, BUT, FOR, OR, NOR, AS, AS IF, ALTHOUGH, THOUGH, TILL, UNLESS, SINCE are some of the conjunctions.

Underline the conjunctions in the following sentences :—

1. Chandra and Govind came to school.
2. He is rich but unhappy.
3. I shall read the book if you ask me to read it.
4. He will die, for he is very seriously sick.
5. Though he is poor, he is happy.
6. I shall not go home unless you come with me.
7. He was neither clever nor hard-working.
8. The one received the prize and the other was promoted.
9. Put your address and the date.
10. Since you have come, I shall come with you.

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 25.

Date.....

CONJUNCTIONS

Words or groups of words are connected by conjunctions. An easy way to describe conjunctions is to say that they are connecting words. Some conjunctions are *and, but, if, although, therefore, yet, while, since, or, for, nor, because.*

Fill up the blanks in these sentences with a conjunction :—

1. My grandfather is old.....active.
2. One must work hard.....one wishes to succeed.
3. We drink water.....we are thirsty.
4. We eat.....we are hungry.
5. She liked her teacher.....she was kind to her.
6. You may go.....you may stay.

7.he tried hard, he failed.
8. Catch me.....you can.
9. Make hay.....the sun shines.
10. He is richer.....I am.
11. Is that story true.....false ?
12. She will not go.....her husband goes.
13. Wait for me.....I return.
14. I will go.....you pay my bus fare.
15. He comes to school.....he does not seem to learn.

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 26.

Date.....

CONJUNCTIONS

Examples :—1. Mohan went to school. I stayed at home.

Mohan went to school, *but* I stayed at home.

2. My uncle came to my house. He gave me a slate.

My uncle came to my house *and* gave me a slate.

3. Go soon. You will miss the train.

Go soon, *or* you will miss the train.

4. My brother gets a prize. He studied hard.

My brother gets a prize, *because* he studied hard.

Join the following pairs of sentences by means of a suitable conjunction :—

1. I lost the prize. I tried my best.

.....

2. I shall go. My father will allow me.
.....
3. We are not going out. It is dark.
.....
4. He is rich. He is not happy.
.....
5. We have not seen him. He returned from Lahore.....
.....
6. He was afraid of being late. He ran.
.....
7. I work hard. My brother is idle.
.....
8. You must be silent. You must leave the library.
.....
9. He sat down. He was tired.
.....
10. Start soon. You will be late for the meeting.
.....

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 27.

Date.....

THE USE OF PREPOSITIONS

Read the following sentences :—

1. The pen *on* the table is yours.
2. The umbrella *in* the corner is mine.
3. The policeman ran *after* the thief.
4. The river flows *under* the bridge.

Note : The word *on* shows the relation between the pen and the table.

The word *in* shows the relation between the umbrella and the corner.

The word *after* shows the relation between the policeman and the thief.

The word *under* shows the relation between the river and the bridge.

Such words that express the relation between one object and another are called *Prepositions*. Notice the use of prepositions in the following sentences and underline them :—

1. The pencil is on the table.
2. Lila went to the market.
3. Mary bought toys for her brother.
4. The ball rolled under the table.
5. He jumped over the gate.
6. I was sitting between Jack and Jill.
7. He is standing near his sister.
8. Rustom is fond of games.
9. The poor man sat on the ground.
10. Lalit came running from school.
11. My brother lives in Lucknow.
12. Venugopal came for a book.
13. We live above the shop.
14. He lives with his sister.
15. He went home across the field.
16. They ran along the river bank.
17. My house is near the sea-shore.
18. My dog jumped into the river.
19. The boy was absent without leave.
20. This house is for sale.

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

*Exercise No. 28.**Date.....***PREPOSITIONS**

Underline the prepositions :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. The pen is on the desk. | 9. The pen is in the inkpot. |
| 2. The pen is near the book. | 10. The cap is on the desk. |
| 3. The pen is under the book. | 11. The book is under the cap. |
| 4. The pencil is in my hand. | 12. The boy is on the bench. |
| 5. The pencil is near the pen. | 13. The bench is on the floor. |
| 6. The inkpot is on the desk. | 14. The book is on the bench. |
| 7. The chalk is on the easel. | 15. The bird is on the tree. |
| 8. The black-board is on the floor. | 16. The sun is in the sky. |

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

*Exercise No. 29.**Date.....***PREPOSITIONS**

Fill up the blanks in the following sentences using correct prepositions :—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Lakshmi ran....her mother. | 8. He came.....his holidays. |
| 2. The bird is.....the tree. | 9. Padma is fond....mangoes. |
| 3. My father is....the house. | 10. The bucket fell...the well. |
| 4. The train went...the tunnel. | 11. This tumbler is made...glass. |
| 5. There is water.....the pot. | 12. I am.....great haste. |
| 6. There is a frog....the well. | 13. He was found...the house. |
| 7. His hat is.....the peg. | 14. We cannot live.....air. |

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

*Exercise No. 30.**Date.....***PREPOSITIONS**

Fill up the blanks in the following sentences using correct prepositions :—

1. It was late.....the evening.
2. There was a complaint.....that person.
3. Shankar never pays attention.....his work.
4. Ram Singh is now free.....fever.
5. We went to hear a lecture.....that subject.
6. He and Vishnu divided the mangoes.....them.
7. Mary has been here.....four o'clock.
8. He was angry.....his friends.
9. The cat is no friend.....the dog.
10. This building has to be completed.....two weeks.
11. We took shelter.....a tree.
12. This book was written.....my brother.
13. Calcutta is.....the River Hooghly.
14. I am sure.....success.
15. What are you looking.....?
16. Shahjahan lived.....Delhi.

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 31.

Date.....

VERBS

Verbs are words that assert action, being or state of being. The words such as *run, hop, eat, try, look, see, study*, are verbs for they show action. Some verbs such as *is, was, were* and *am*, assert or show existence or being only.

The verbs are left out of the sentences below. Fill in the blanks with suitable verbs :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Did he.....the rice ? | 6. Quinine.....bitter. |
| 2. He.....to school daily. | 7. My cat.....rats. |
| 3. My father.....me a book. | 8. They.....very good to me. |
| 4. The postman....the mail. | 9. I.....to school. |
| 5. Sugar.....sweet. | 10. The train....on the track. |

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 32.

Date.....

VERBS

Draw one line beneath each noun and two lines under each verb.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Krishna eats mangoes. | 9. Owls hoot. |
| 2. Mira sings. | 10. Lions roar. |
| 3. Frogs hop. | 11. Flowers bloom. |
| 4. Dogs bark. | 12. Men work. |
| 5. Bells ring. | 13. Hens cluck. |
| 6. Horses neigh. | 14. Birds sing. |
| 7. Ahmed ran. | 15. Rabbits run fast. |
| 8. Children play. | 16. Boys fly kites. |

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 33.

Date.....

VERBS

Some verbs consist of only one word. Examples : *fly, jump, throw, ate, run.*
 Other verbs consist of more than one word. Examples : *will fly, can jump, has thrown, could have eaten, had run.*

Write suitable verbs in the blanks below. You may use either verbs of one word, or verbs of more than one word.

1. My cat.....good.
2. He.....to-morrow.
3. Birds.....
4. Father.....to Mandalay.
5. Ismail.....five feet six inches.
6. I.....the difference between the two.
7. I.....that I had a motor car.
8. Snakes.....
9. Men.....taller than women.
10. Can you walk ten miles ? I.....ten miles.

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 34.

Date.....

VERBS

Fill up each blank with a suitable verb :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. The farmer.....his seed. | 6. She.....a slice of bread. |
| 2. The miller.....the corn. | 7. She.....on the carpet. |
| 3. The baker.....the bread. | 8. Dhobies.....the clothes. |
| 4. Mother.....the loaves. | 9. The boys.....kites. |
| 5. We all....bread and butter. | 10. This crust....very hard. |

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 35.

Date.....

THE USE OF 'WENT' AND 'GONE'

The word 'gone' should never be used alone. A helping word should always be used with it. But the word 'went' should not have any helping word with it.

These forms are correct :—

He has gone home.

He went home.

They have gone home.

They went home.

She has gone to school.

She went to school.

Lila has gone to the bazaar.

Lila went to the bazaar.

Use the right words in these sentences :—

1. Govind.....to Bangalore.
2. Savitri has.....to see her sister.
3. I had never.....to a circus before.
4. My brother has.....many times.
5. Have they.....to Madura by the Express train ?
6. She.....to Allahabad to see her mother.
7. They.....there to see the temple.
8. He has.....to the cinema.
9. Have you ever.....to a dentist ?
10. The children.....home as the clock struck four.

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 36.

Date.....

THE USE OF 'SAW' AND 'SEEN'

In speaking or writing never use 'seen' alone. But use it with 'has' or 'have' or 'had', as we did in the case of *gone*. But the word 'saw' can stand by itself. Never use 'has' or 'have' or 'had' with 'saw'.

The following sentences are correct :—

I saw the snake.

You saw the snake.

He saw the snake.

They saw the snake.

We saw the snake.

I have seen the snake.

You have seen the snake.

He has seen the snake.

They have seen the snake.

We have seen the snake.

Use the right words:—

1. I.....seen a crow.
2. He has.....the Atlantic Ocean.
3. I.....seen butterflies on flowers.
4. Latif.....a wild tiger in the forest.
5. She.....a tame bear in her neighbour's house.
6. I.....seen many birds this year.
7. I.....a camel in the Zoo.
8. Have you ever.....a fly on the wall ?
9. Have you.....my pencil ?
10. I.....your pencil in Ram's hand.
11. When I.....the monkey I laughed.
12. The man said that he had never.....a bigger cat.

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 37.

Date.....

THE USE OF 'TOOK' AND 'TAKEN'

The word 'taken' needs helping words as 'has', 'have' and 'had'. But the word 'took' needs no helping word. The following forms are correct :—

I took the book.

You took the book.

He took the book.

They took the book.

I have taken the book.

You have taken the book.

He has taken the book.

They have taken the book.

Use 'took' or 'taken' as it suits the sentence :—

1. Asoka.....the book to the library.
2. Asoka has.....the book to school.
3. Mother has.....the baby in her arms.
4. I.....my dog for a walk.
5. He.....his seat.
6. Ganesh has.....two slices of bread.
7. They have not.....any food for the last two days.
8. Have you.....your medicine ?
9. Who.....my umbrella ?
10. Has she.....her lunch basket ?

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 38.

Date.....

THE USE OF THE WORD 'DONE'

When writing or speaking, the word 'done' should not be used alone. 'Have' or 'had' or 'has' should always be used with it. The following sentences are correct :—

She has done her work.

You have done your work.

I have done my work.

They have done their work.

He had done his work.

Have you done your work ?

In the following sentences write 'have' or 'has' or 'had' :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. She.....done the sweeping. | 6. What.....you done ? |
| 2. Gopal.....done nothing. | 7. What.....he done ? |
| 3. Yes, I.....done my work. | 8. I.....done my best. |
| 4. No, I...not done my work. | 9. ....she done her work ? |
| 5. Who.....done their work ? | 10. ....he done his sums ? |

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 39.

Date.....

VERB FORMS

Fill each blank with the correct form :—

- The colours in this dress.....(faded, fade) when it was washed.
- Beyond the village.....(rose, raised) the mountain.
- You should not have.....(wrote, written) the letters in pencil,

4. I.....(lay, laid) with my eyes closed.
5. Have you seen.....(those, them) new pictures ?
6. None came to the door when he.....(rang, rung) the bell.
7. Do you know.....(whose, who's) picture this is ?
8. Has the afternoon paper.....(came, come) ?
9. He had.....(ran, run) so hard that he had to.....
(lie, lay) down to rest.
10. When he had.....(did, done) the work he came to the house.

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 40.

Date.....

VERB FORMS

Fill each blank with the correct form :—

1. We gazed at the sun as if it had never.....(rose, risen) before.
2. A large rat.....(ran, run) under the house.
3. My father.....(don't, doesn't) come home for lunch.
4.(Don't, Doesn't) my sister look well ?
5. Did you see how Hamid.....(did, done) that trick ?

6. He had not.....(wrote, written) the sentence correctly.
7. Mother says I.....(can, may) have an apple if I.....(can, may) find one in the cupboard.
8.(Their, There) is my drawing. Do you think I have.....(did, done) it.....(good, well) ?
9. We had never.....(came, come) home by that way.
10. Shivram had.....(flew, flown) his kite high above the trees.

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 41.

Date.....

VERB FORMS

Fill each blank with the correct form :—

1. Have you ever.....(swam, swum) in the Lakes ?
2. Ask Gokul if we.....(can, may) borrow his bat.
3. The dry wood of the camp fire soon.....(began, begun) to blaze.
4. Shanti.....(sat, set) her chair opposite mine.

5. The workmen.....(came, come) yesterday to repair the roof.
6. The angry cat opened.....(its, it's) sharp claws.
7. If you.....(was, were) given the opportunity, would you take it ?
8. Byron.....(wrote, written) this great poem when he was a young boy.
9. Did you ever try to.....(learn, teach) any one to ride a cycle ?
10. No one in this class.....(did, done) this cruel deed.

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 42.

Date.....

THE USE OF 'CAN' AND 'MAY'

CAN and MAY are two words frequently confused. *Can* means *be able*, and *may* means *have permission*. Fill the blanks with the correct words :—

1. Mother,.....I have an apple ?
2. My sister.....read English.
3. I do not know whether I.....go to the picnic.
4. Any one in the class who studies regularly.....pass.

5.we have a programme in the class next week ?
 6. Our Principal says that we.....organize a Debating Club.
 7. You.....read the story I have written if youmake out my careless writing.
 8. My dog.....not do many tricks.
 9. If you are too warm you.....open the door.
 10. Elephants.....pull huge loads.
- Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 43.

Date.....

HOMONYMS

Words that are pronounced alike but are spelt differently are called homonyms. You can distinguish between two homonyms by their meaning. *Examples:* There, their. *There* answers the question 'where?' Where is the boy? *There* he is, answers the question. *Their* answers the question 'whose?' *Whose* books are lost? *Their* books are lost, answers the question.

Fill up the blanks with 'their' or 'there' :—

1.goes the boy.
2.house used to be right.....
3.on the front verandah sat.....little girl.
4.fine house used to stand.....
5.were many people in the room.

Write sentences using 'their' or 'there' to answer the following :—

1. Whose child was lost ?
2. Where is the newspaper ?
3. Where was the lost money ?
4. Where is he ?
5. Whose is that grand house ?

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 44.

Date.....

THE USE OF 'TO', 'TWO' AND 'TOO'

'To' is a preposition meaning 'toward,' 'at' or 'in.' It is the exact opposite of 'from.'

Example : He went to the store.

'Two' is the second one of the set and means the number 2.

Example : Two boys were late for school.

'Too' is an adverb meaning 'also' or 'more than enough.'

Example : He too went with the children. There are too many people in the room.

Fill up the blanks with 'to,' 'two,' or 'too' :—

1. The woman was.....short to see over the heads of..... tall men.
2. A bird in the hand is worth.....in the bush.

3. I said.....myself, "Don't give.....much for the toy."
 4.is company ; three is a crowd.
 5. Narain went...the cinema. His sister.....went with him.
 6. The.....boys were.....busy.....play.
 7. The.....mice were.....quick.....be caught.
 8. The.....toys were.....old.....be kept.
 9. The.....apples were.....sour.....be taken.
 10. The.....boys were.....sleepy.....listen.
- Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 45.

Date.....

THE USE OF 'TO,' 'TWO' AND 'TOO'

Use 'to,' 'too' or 'two' in the following sentences :—

1. I have.....white pigeons.
2. My brother...has a pigeon.
3. He paid...much for his cycle.
4. I have.....eyes.
5. Are you going...the circus ?
6. Is Habib going..... ?
7. Kamala went...the shop.
8. I have.....little sisters.
9. It is.....hot.....play.
10. One and one make.....
11. My sister is.....years old.
12. They walked.....miles.

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 46.

Date.....

THE USE OF 'IS' AND 'HIS'

Fill up the blanks with 'is' or 'his' :—

1. name..... Jagat Ram.
2. bark..... worse than..... bite.
3. Here..... a hat and there..... an umbrella.
4. If Gopal..... not in, his brother in ?
5. Dick bringing..... bat with him ?
6. eyes are blue,..... hair is grey.
7. Yusuf brings..... friend to tea because it.....
..... birthday.
8. My father keeps..... watch in..... pocket.

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 47.

Date.....

SENTENCES

A sentence may tell something or ask something. Sentences that tell something are called statements. A statement should end with a full stop. Sentences that ask something are called questions. A question should end with a question mark.

Example :—

A ship sails on the water.	This sentence tells something.
A motor car runs on the land.	This sentence tells something.
A kite flies in the air.	This sentence tells something.
Where does the ship sail ?	This sentence asks something.
Where does the motor car run ?	This sentence asks something.
Where does the kite fly ?	This sentence asks something.

The following sentences tell something or ask something. Put a 'Q' after the sentences that ask something and an 'S' after the sentences that tell something.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. The ship has a captain. | 6. She is seven years old. |
| 2. Does the ship sail fast ? | 7. My name is Tom |
| 3. The boat sailed away. | 8. He drives a car. |
| 4. What makes a train move ? | 9. Will he come home ? |
| 5. My sister is very small. | 10. May I go home ? |

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....



Exercise No. 48.

Date.....

STATEMENTS AND SENTENCES

Here are a few statements and a few questions. Put a full stop after the sentences that tell something. Put a question mark after the sentences that ask something.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. There were some fairies | 6. A motor car can go fast |
| 2. They were very merry | 7. How fast can it go |
| 3. Have you seen any fairies | 8. It can go fifty miles an hour |
| 4. How big would they be | 9. Is it not very fast |
| 5. Have you seen a motor car | 10. Can you think of it |

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 49.

Date

RIDDLES

Guess these riddles :—

- I. 1. I am a country in Africa.
 2. The Nile River runs through me.
 3. The Red Sea touches me.
 4. The Mediterranean Sea touches me.
 5. I am mentioned many times in the Bible.

What country am I ?

- II. 1. I am a country with a name like dishes.
 2. I have a great wall in me.
 3. I am west of Japan.
 4. The Yangtze is one of my rivers.

What country am I ?

- III. 1. I am a long, narrow peninsula.
 2. There is an ocean on one side of me.
 3. There is a gulf on the other side.
 4. The gulf's name is the same as mine.
 5. The tropic of Cancer runs through my southern part.
 6. There are mountains on me.
 7. I am not far from Mexico.
 8. But I am not the Gulf of Mexico.

What peninsula am I ?

- IV. 1. I am a sea.
 2. I am between Africa and Europe.
 3. Many ships sail across me.

What sea am I ?

- V. 1. I am a city in Burma.
 2. I am on the Irrawaddy River.
 3. I am a seaport too.
 4. I am visited by ocean liners.

What country am I ?

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 50.

Date.....

THE CLEVER ANT

A very busy ant was looking for food on a garden path. Suddenly it saw a piece of apple. It tried hard several times to carry it home, but the load was too heavy.

"Poor little thing!" cried Ram who had been watching it. "I wish I could help it." However, he was just forgetting about it, when he saw, to his great surprise, that this little ant had returned with another ant, and the two were successfully carrying away the prize. "Where there's a will, there's a way," said Ram. "Even the ants seem to know that."

Read the passage given above and answer the questions :—

1. What was the ant looking for ?

2. What did it find ?

3. How many attempts did it make to carry home the apple ?

4. Did it fail or succeed ?

 5. Why did it fail at first ?

 6. What surprised Ram ?

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 51.

Date.....

THE FOX AND THE GOAT

Fill up the blanks with the words given :—

brooks

instant

remain

steep

drink

jumped

rescue

stumbled

hurry

prisoner

sly

water

Every one had heard that the Fox was.....and every one but the Billy Goat believed it. He would wag his beard and say, "It is not true ; the Fox is a fine fellow !"

One very hot summer, when all the springs and the.....were dry, the Fox looked about all day for water to.....But he could not find a single drop. He even crept slyly into a farm-yard ; but the Dog saw him, and he had to leave in a great.....At last he thought of an old well in the middle of a field near the

farm, and ran towards it with great speed. When he came to it, he found the water very low in the well. He tried again and again to reach it, and at last.....in ! He was rather afraid, but he was not hurt ; and as the water was not very deep, he was glad enough toin it for a time. When he had drunk all he could, he tried to get out. But the sides of the well were too..... and slippery ; and even when he stood on his hind-legs, he could not reach half way to the top. There he was a..... ; poor fellow ! Next morning the Goat came down to the well, and seeing the Fox there he said, “ Good morning to you, Brother Fox ! Is the... ..good ?” “Good ?” said the Fox, “Come down, come down, my friend ; it is so good that I cannot stop drinking it !” Down..... long-beard at once ; but no sooner was he in the well than the Fox jumped on his back, and in an.....sprang out upon the green grass ! As he turned away, he said, “Thank you very kindly, sir. I bid you a very good morning.” The silly Billy Goat then saw how foolish he had been to listen to the cunning Fox ; and if no one came along to.....him, he must be still in the well.

Total score My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 52.

Date.....

THE BLIND BEGGAR

Each morning as I go to school,
 If I am not too late,
 I stand to watch the beggar-man
 Beside the temple gate.

He always sits in that same place,
 He has nowhere to live,
 He sits and clanks his begging bowl
 And cries to all to give.

I must not poke the beggar-man,
 I must not mock his cry ;
 He has no friends to keep him good
 And tidy, that is why.

He cannot see the city domes
 And clear blue sky behind ;
 He cannot see me stand, because
 That beggar-man is blind.

And though his voice is hoarse and loud,
 And though he cannot see,
 God loves that poor old beggar-man
 As much as he loves me.

1. Where was the beggar-man waiting ?
-
2. What does he do with his begging bowl ?
-
3. What must you not do to the beggar-man ?
-
4. Has he friends to care for him ?
-
5. Who loves the poor old beggar-man ?
-

6. Does God love the poor old beggar as much as He loves you ?

7. Should you also love the poor beggar ?

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 53.

Date.....

THE FOX AND THE COCK

A Fox ran up to a Cock and said to him, " I should like to know whether you can sing as well as your father used to sing." Then the Cock shut his eyes and began to sing. Before he had sung half of his song, the Fox seized him and ran off with him. " The Fox has run off with our finest rooster," cried all the people of the village. " Sir Fox," said the Cock, as well as he was able, " did you hear the people saying that you are carrying off their finest rooster ? Tell them that the rooster is yours and not theirs." " It is not yours but mine," cried the Fox to the people of the village ; but of course, he had to open his mouth to speak. So the Cock made his escape and flew into a tree by the wayside. Then he flapped his wings and cried to the Fox, " I am theirs and not yours after all." The Fox, in a rage, struck his head upon the hard stony ground and said, " Mouth, you have spoken too much. You should first have eaten the bird and then you might have said what you pleased."

1. What did the Fox want the Cock to do ?

2. What did the Cock do before singing ?

3. What happened to the Cock when he was singing ?

 4. What did the people of the village cry ?

 5. What did the Cock ask the Fox to tell the people ?

 6. Why did the Fox strike his head upon the hard ground ?

 7. What did he say he should have done first ?

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 54.

Date.....

EARLY RISING

Get up, little sister, the morning is bright,
 And the birds are all singing to welcome the light ;
 The buds are all opening—the dew's on the flower ;
 If you shake but a branch, see, there falls quite a shower.

By the side of their mothers, look, under the trees,
 How the young lambs are skipping about as they please ;
 And by all those rings on the water, I know
 The fishes are merrily swimming below.

The bee, I daresay, has been long on the wing,
 To get honey from every flower of the spring ;
 For the bee never idles, but labours all day,
 And thinks, wise little insect, work better than play.

Get up, for when all things are merry and glad,
 Good children should never be lazy and sad ;
 For God gives us daylight, dear sister, that we
 May rejoice like the lark, and may work like the bee.

1. What do the birds do in the morning ?
2. What is on the flower ?
3. If you shake a branch, what will fall ?
4. What are the young lambs doing ?
5. How are the fishes swimming in the water ?
6. Is the bee ever idle ?
7. What does the bee like better than play ?
8. Is the bee lazy ? Is the lark sad ?

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 55.

Date.....

LITTLE THINGS

Little words of kindness—
 How they cheer the heart !
 What a world of gladness
 Will a smile impart.

Little acts of kindness—
 Nothing do they cost ;
 Yet when they are wanting,
 Life's best charm is lost.

Little acts of kindness—
 Richest gems on earth—
 Though they seem but trifles,
 Priceless is their worth.

1. What do you mean by trifles ?

.....

2. Complete the following :—

Life will have no charm without.....

.....

3. In what way does a smile help the world ?

.....

4. What are the richest gems on earth ?

.....

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 56.

Date

TWO FOOLISH GOATSbetween
drowned
endfell
first
goatlast
middle
plankpush
together
west

Two goats had been friends for a long time. One day they thought they would go out to see the world, but they did not want to go..... So one goat went to the east and the other went to the They walked about all day. At..... they met on the opposite sides of a stream. It lay..... them. Across the stream there was a bridge. It was a narrow plank. There was only just room for one.....to walk over it. They stood still, one at each.....of the plank. "Stop there," said the first goat, "until I pass. There is no room for both of us. I want to go....." "Do you?" said the other goat. "This....is not yours; I will go first." Neither goat would give way. Both the goats stepped on the plank together. They met in the.... Then they got angry; they lowered their heads and each tried to..... the other back. Their legs got over the edge of the plank. They both.....in the water. They were both.....

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 57.

Date.....

OH, LOOK AT THE MOON !

Oh, look at the moon !
 She is shining up there.
 Oh, mother, she looks
 Like a lamp in the air !

Pretty moon, pretty moon,
 How you shine on the door,
 And make it all bright
 On my nursery floor !

Last week she was smaller,
 And shaped like a bow ;
 But now she's grown bigger,
 And round as an O.

You shine on my playthings
 And show me their place,
 And I love to look up
 At your pretty bright face.

1. What does the moon look like ?
-
2. What was she shaped like last week ?
-
3. What is she like now ?
-
4. On what does the moon shine ?
-
5. Does the child in the poem love the moon ?
-
6. Do you like the moon ?
-

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 58.

Date.....

THE WOLF AND THE CRANEafraid
insidebeak
rewardbone
ridgreedily
swallowhelp
throat

A wolf caught a hare. He killed the hare and ate it.
 As he ate it, a small bone stuck in his throat. The wolf could not
the bone. It would not go down his throat. It would not
 come up his throat. He felt great pain in his. He
 ran up and down. He tried to get.....of it but could
 not. He thought he must die. He asked everyone he met to.....
 him. "I will give anything," he said, "if you will take this.....
 out of my throat." No one would help him. Everyone was.....
 the wolf would bite him. At last he met a crane. He said he would
 try. "Open your mouth," said the crane, "as wide as you can."
 The wolf did so. Then the crane put its long.....down the
 wolf's throat, and pulled at the bone. At last it came out. "Now
 give me the reward you promised." The wolf growled and showed
 his teeth. He said, "Be content. You have had your reward.
 You put your head.....my mouth. You took it out again safely.
 I did not bite your head off. Surely that is enough.....
 for you."

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 59.

Date.....

THE DOG AND THE SHADOW

A dog had stolen a piece of meat out of a butcher's shop, and was crossing a stream, when he saw himself in the water. Thinking that it was another dog with another piece of meat, he made up his mind to get that too, but in snapping at the shadow he dropped the meat he was carrying, and so lost all.

1. From where did the dog steal the meat ?
.....
2. What did he cross ?
.....
3. What did he see in the water ?
.....
4. What did he think it to be ?
.....
5. What did he decide to do ?
.....
6. What happened ?
.....
7. Why are we not sorry for the dog ?
.....

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 60.

Date.....

I MUST NOT TEASE MY MOTHER

I must not tease my mother, for she is very kind,
 And every thing she tells me, I must directly mind ;
 For when I was a baby, and could not speak or walk,
 She laid me on her bosom, and taught me how to talk.

I must not tease my mother, and when she wants to read,
 Or when she has a headache, I'll silent be indeed :
 In play I'll not be noisy, or trifling troubles tell,
 But sitting down beside her, I'll try to make her well.

I must not tease my mother, she loves me all the day ;
 She tells of God and heaven, and teaches me to pray ;
 How much I'll strive to please her, she every hour shall see,
 For, should I lose my mother, what would become of me ?

1. Why must you not tease your mother ?
2. Who taught you how to talk ?
3. What will you do when your mother has a headache ?
4. What does your mother teach you to do ?
5. Of what does she tell you ?
6. What will you strive to do ?

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....